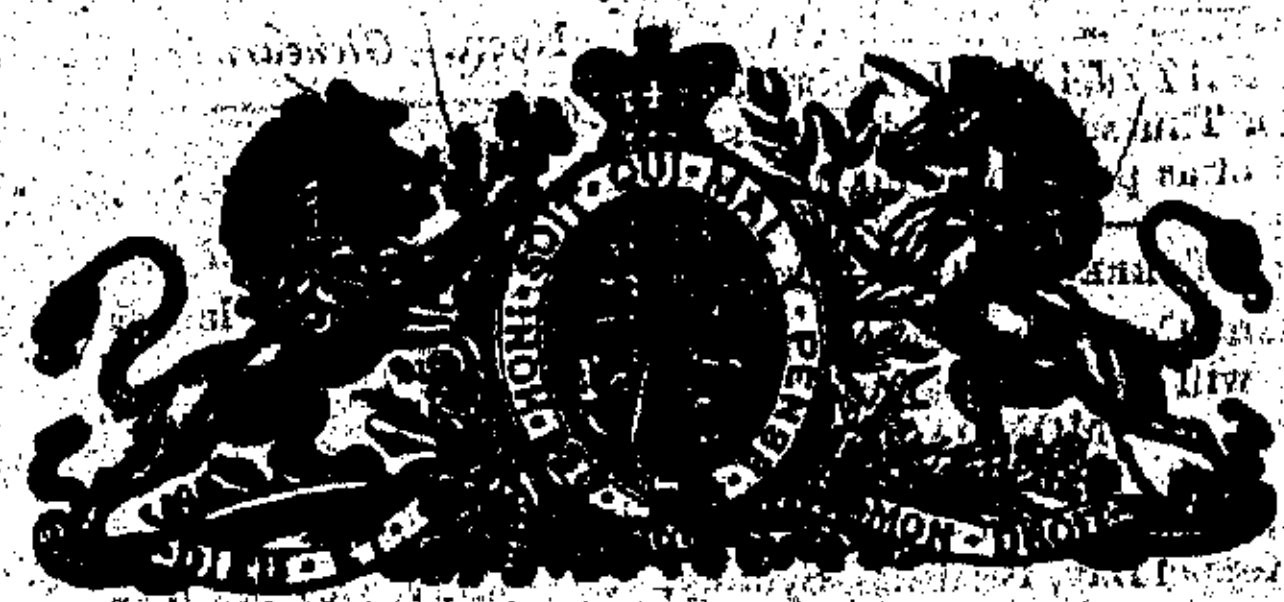


# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.  
With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4448. 號二月十年七十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1877. 日六廿月八年丑丁 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GEORGE & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 152, Leadenhall Street, NEW YORK:—ANDREW WILD, 133, Nassau Street.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BLAIR & BLACK, San Francisco.  
CHINA:—SHEWAN, TOMES & COOPER, Agents, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Popokow, HENDERSON & Co., Shanghai, LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manilla, O. REINER & Co., Misao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, 5,000,000 Dollars.  
Reserve Fund, 650,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq.  
E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.  
W. H. FORBES, Esq. Ed. TOBIN, Esq.  
HOB. W. LEWIS, Esq. A. MOLVER, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Manager.  
Shanghai, E. W. CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

#### HONGKONG.

##### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "

#### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

#### T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £280,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

#### BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE CITY BANK.  
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.  
Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

## Intimations.

### DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. STOUT has RETURNED, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, the 24th instant, until further notice, at his Rooms, Ground Floor, HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS. Office hours, 9 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 p.m. Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

### DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to inform his Patients and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOCHOW in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 15th of September. Hongkong, August 6, 1877.

### W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

P. RAY WEST, HONGKONG,  
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.  
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

## Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,  
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER  
MANUFACTURERS,  
AND  
JEWELLERS.  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS  
AND BOOKS.  
46, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, August 20, 1877. fe20

### THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. OUGHTREE,

Secretary.

### HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. nol

## NOTICE.

M. R. A. HAHN begs leave to inform his numerous Patrons and the Public generally of Hongkong, that by special request, he has now OPENED his ESTABLISHMENT in this Colony at WANCHAI, in the Premises lately occupied by the American Consul.  
Mr. HAHN trusts to be favored with the continued Patronage of the public, as he has lately received a NEW STOCK OF REPAIRING MATERIALS, all of the best qualities, from England, France and Germany. Inspection invited.  
Hongkong, September 7, 1877. oc7

PIANOS and any other Musical Instruments TUNED, REPAIRED, and RECONSTRUCTED.  
PIANOS ON HIRE, by the Month or Occasionally.  
PIANOS FOR SALE, New and Second-Hand, all in perfectly Good Order, Guaranteed.

Special Attention is invited to a new Grand Cottage PIANO, by LUDWIG and RÜBNER, Zeitz—Just Received from Germany, and specially constructed for this climate to the order of the undersigned.  
Orders from any of the Outports in the East, will meet with prompt attention if addressed:  
Care of Messrs LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs GAUFF & Co.  
A. HAHN.  
Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

### THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors.

LOUIS HAUSCHLD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877. spi

## AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to  
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,  
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;  
and to  
H. L. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS  
OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly ALEXANDER CHOW.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex. S. S. 7 1/2, Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather, Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits only, Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, Eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors in Cabinet and Cards of White also, Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.  
Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

## Intimations.

### CONDENSED EGGS.

THIS NEW ARTICLE, recently placed upon the Market, consists simply of fresh-laid HENS' EGGS, from which most of the water has been evaporated, and being hermetically sealed, remains perfectly sound.  
The EGGS thus condensed are obtained in the Empire of China, and canned in the immediate vicinity in which they are produced, thereby avoiding the deterioration to which EGGS are subjected when transported in the shell. So that, in point of fact, the CONDENSED EGGS preserved under the patent of A. R. DAVIS, furnish to the consumer, EGGS possessing more perfectly the properties of fresh-laid EGGS than those ordinarily supplied to any city.  
The CONDENSED EGGS will beat up into light froth as readily as EGGS taken immediately from the shell, and are equally valuable in making Cakes, Custards, Creams, Pastry, Puddings, Egg-Nog, &c., &c.

## ECONOMY.

For Hotels, and Restaurants, or for Families, or Vessels at sea, this Article is invaluable, as there is no loss from breakage or decay, and a tin will keep for any length of time after opening, being sealed only for transportation.  
One Table-spoonful is equal to one Egg. Add equal amount of water (warm is preferable); dissolve it well; then use same as any Egg.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.,  
Agents for Hongkong.

MUSTARD & Co.,  
General Agents at Shanghai. oc24

## NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & Co.,  
PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,  
Queen's Road East,  
HONGKONG.  
September 15, 1877.

## DEVOS'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE,  
ECONOMICAL,  
SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOS'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOS MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOS-MANUFACTURING Co.,  
80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,  
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,  
COAL MERCHANTS,  
Have always on hand for Sale every description of COALS at Moderate Prices. Mr. ANYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders are addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAT JAC, at 30, King Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.  
Hongkong, March 19, 1877. mol9

## For Sale.

NOW LANDED EX "GAELIC."

A CHOICE Assortment of AMERICAN DELICACIES in Tins:—HONEY, CHEESE, HAM, BACON, MACKEREL, BEEF and PORK, &c., &c.  
TO SPORTSMEN.—Some New and Excellent COMPRESSED MEATS, suitable for country trips.

CENTENNIAL HATS,  
MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,  
Hongkong, September 28, 1877. oc3

## FOR SALE.

BERLIN TIVOLI BEER, in Cases of 4 Doz. Quarts.  
WIELER & Co.  
Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

## FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s  
Celebrated  
Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.  
Apply to  
SIMPSON & Co.  
Hongkong, June 27, 1876.

## For Sale.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
HAVE FOR SALE,  
EX STEAMSHIPS,  
"YORKSHIRE," "MADAGASCAR,"  
"CITY OF TOKIO," &c., &c.

NEW SEASON'S (MAY) BUTTER.  
The First Shipment of Busch & Co.'s Celebrated Cowbrand DANISH BUTTER.  
In Tins of 1 lb. each, 50 Cents per lb.  
In Tins of 2 lb. each, 55 Cents per lb.  
In Tins of 4 lb. each, 50 Cents per lb.

Fresh supplies of Choice & Blackwell's OILMANS' STORES, and American Family MESS STORES,—As per their JULY PRICE LIST.  
(All Stores sold by L. A. & Co. are of the Very Best Quality.)

Chappell & Co.'s New and Popular MUSIC AND SONGS.  
Very Superior California BLANKETS, 12 1/2 and 14 1/2.  
California KNEE BOOTS.  
Dawson's Best London-made GENTLE-MEN'S BOOTS.  
HORSE BLANKETS.  
Central and Fire- CARTRIDGE CASES.  
Gun-Wads, PERCUSSION CAPS, BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS, ROCKETS and BLUE-LIGHTS, HOTH'S RUSSIAN ROPE and TARBED LINES.  
FISHING LINES and WHITE LINES, of all descriptions.  
INDIA RUBBER SHEETS, and in-section of all Sizes.  
INDIA RUBBER and CANVAS DELIVERY and SUCTION HOSE.  
Cabin Suspension LAMPS.  
Cabin CANDLESTICKS.  
FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.  
Japanned TOILET SETS.  
CARRIAGE LAMPS, and CARRIAGE CANDLES.  
WATER FILTERS.  
Gosnell's HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, and NAIL BRUSHES.  
A Fine Assortment of Dr. LA RUE'S STATIONERY, BOOKS, NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., &c.  
Hongkong, September 16, 1877.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI.  
The S. S. "GLENNHARN,"  
Capt. GASSON, will leave for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, October 1, 1877. oc3

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
(Calling off the usual Coast Ports to land Mails and Passengers.)  
The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamship "BRISBANE" will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 8th October, at 4 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, September 29, 1877. oc3

### Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
The 3/4 L. L. German Ship "GALATEA,"  
JACOB, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, September 10, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
The 4 1/2 British Ship "JULIE,"  
J. HARRIS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

FOR HAMBURG.  
The 4 1/2 British Bark "LORD MACAULAY,"  
Capt. MOWBRAY, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

FOR LONDON.  
The 100 1/2 British Bark "WOODVILLE,"  
T. E. MASON, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
MYER & Co.  
Hongkong, September 24, 1877.

## Shipping.

### Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.  
The 4 1/2 British Bark "ABERLADY,"  
J. NICOLL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.  
The 4 1/2 British Bark "GRASMERE,"  
HASTINGS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

FOR LONDON.  
The 4 1/2 100 years splendid British Clipper Ship "SYDENHAM,"  
A. MILLAR, Commander, will have quick despatch for the above Port.  
For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, September 27, 1877.

FOR LONDON.  
The 4 1/2 British Bark "GEO. OROSHAW,"  
Geo. IRVING, Master, will have early despatch as above.  
For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, July 28, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.  
The 4 1/2 American Ship "H. S. SANDFORD,"  
A. SLEETER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, September 26, 1877. oc26

FOR NEW YORK.  
The 4 1/2 American Ship "GOLD HUNTER,"  
J. FREEMAN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, September 3, 1877. oc3

### Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. "Glennharn" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Yokohama, unless notice to the contrary is given before 1 p.m. To-day.  
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 7th instant will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, October 1, 1877. oc3

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. "Egria," PAULSEN, Master, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Undersigned and stored in their Godowns, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.  
Optional Cargo will be sent on to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given before 3 p.m. To-day.  
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 7th instant will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by NIEMSEN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, October 1, 1877. oc3

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. "ATA."

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo per S. S. "Egria," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.  
Goods remaining undelivered after SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
H. DE FOUREY,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, October 1, 1877. oc3

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. F. RAPP in our Firm CEASED from this Day.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877. nol

### NOTICE.

M. R. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

### NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the GERMANIO LLOYD, GERMAN AND INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE REGISTRATION OF SHIPS.

MELOCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, September 11, 1877. oc1

### NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr. M. W. GREGG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr. F. F. ELWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, June 1, 1877. del

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell on  
**SATURDAY,**  
the 6th October, 1877, at 4 p.m., at the Spot,  
7 CHINESE HOUSES, Nos. 7 to 19, Situated at the Upper Station Street. Ground Rent, \$14 per Annum.  
For Particulars, apply to  
J. M. GUDES, JR.,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 20, 1877. oc3

## Mails.



### STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London, via Bombay.  
Also,  
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "KHIVA," Captain LEE, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 11th October, at Noon.

TEA and GENERAL CARGO for LONDON will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta Steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 24, 1877. oc11

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on the 10th instant, 1877, at 12 o'clock Noon, taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.  
Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.  
A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea route, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.  
Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.  
For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.  
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 3, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, September 24, 1877.



## Intimations.

Volume Sixth of the  
"CHINA REVIEW."

No. 1.—Vol. VI.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"  
CONTAINS—

Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.  
Constitutional Law of the Chinese Empire.  
The Tang Hou Chi, —A Modern Chinese Novel.  
A Chinese Primer.  
The Law of Inheritance.  
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.  
Notes and Queries:—  
Chinese Marriages.  
Studies in Words.  
The Educational Curriculum of the Chinese.  
Restoration of the Old Sounds of the Chinese Language.  
Notes on Chinese Grammar.  
Russian Sinologists.  
Asiatic and Chinese.  
The Word "Swa-hu."  
Correspondence.—Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for any  
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew  
of the following Vessels, during their stay  
in Hongkong Harbour:—

ABERDEEN, British barque, Capt. Nicoll.  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
VISCOUNT MACDUFF, British 3-m. schooner,  
Capt. Wm. Wright.—Borneo Co., Limited.  
CRATER, American ship, Captain W.  
Lull.—Stamess & Co.  
WOODVILLE, British barque, Captain  
Nielsen.—Wm. Pustau & Co.  
ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G.  
Cunningham.—Wheeler & Co.  
COCKNE, British barque, Capt. Robert-  
son.—Wheeler & Co.  
CHINAMAN, British barque, Capt. Mao.  
Kenzia.—Chinese.  
ANNIE S. HALL, American bark, Captain  
C. H. Nelson.—Douglas Laprak & Co.  
RAJANATTANUHA, British str., Captain  
Hopkins.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
CHILDRUM, British ship, Captain E.  
Shrewsbury.—Wheeler & Co.  
MEUSCHING, German bark, Captain Th.  
Pfeiffer.—Melchers & Co.

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE  
CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I,  
A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo;  
pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D.  
Tübingen.

Price: Two Dollars and a Half.  
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD  
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs  
KLUY & WALSH, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship  
"AGERIA,"  
PAULSEN, Master, will be de-  
parted for the above Port  
on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SIEMSSSEN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, October 2, 1877.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL

AND  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES

## ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be de-  
parted for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
on the 3rd inst., taking Cargo and Passengers to  
Japan, the United States and Europe.  
Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.  
Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of the 3rd inst.  
PASSENGER PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of cargo is required.  
Return Passage Tickets available for 6  
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per  
cent. on regular rates.  
For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.  
G. B. EMORY, Agent.  
Hongkong, October 2, 1877.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the Ord-  
inary General MEETING of SHARE-  
HOLDERS in the above Office will be  
held at the Office of the Underwriter,  
No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the  
9th instant, at 3 p.m.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents,  
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.  
Hongkong, October 2, 1877.

## FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE 1874,  
H. J. B. & Co.'s  
MONOPOLY.  
DEBETEN & Co.  
Hongkong, October 2, 1877.

## Charters Elected.

The following charters have been effected  
during the last week:—  
British bark Woodville, 714, hence to  
London, private.  
American ship Henry S. Sanford, 1159,  
hence to New York, private.  
German bark Bertha, 442, hence to  
Hamburg, private.  
British ship, Baulan, 760, Amoy to New  
York, private.  
British bark Glamorganahire, 456, New-  
chwang to Hongkong, 26 cents per picul, 25  
lay days.  
German bark Malvina, 499, Newchwang  
to Hongkong, 27½ cents per picul, 25 lay  
days.  
British bark Georgina, 314, Newchwang  
to Whampoa, 30 cents per picul, 23 lay days.  
British bark Nimrod, 886, Newchwang  
to Swatow, 24 cents per picul, 30 lay days.  
American bark Quikstop, 836, New-  
chwang to Swatow, 22 cents per picul.  
British bark Morse, 629, Newchwang to  
Swatow, 28½ cents per picul, 25 lay days.  
British bark E. M. Young, 345, New-  
chwang to Swatow, 28½ cents per picul, 24  
lay days.  
American schooner Annie S. Hall, 456,  
Newchwang to Swatow, 26½ cents per picul,  
25 lay days.  
British steamer Pernambuco, 649, Hong-  
kong to Saigon, \$1,200 in full.  
British steamer Penedo, 652, Saigon to  
Manila, private.  
German steamer Cassandra, 928, Swatow  
to Singapore, \$5 per head, 10 lay days.  
British schooner Viscount Macduff, 289,  
hence to Halphong and back, \$1,900 in  
full, 25 lay days.

British bark Anzei, 468, cleared for  
Guam.  
British ship Sydneyham, 1093, has taken  
the berth for London, rate nominally \$2  
per 60 feet.  
British ship Northampton, 1161, has  
taken the berth for Singapore, having been  
ordered to that Port from home.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
Oct. 2, Fuyew, Chinese steamer, from  
Canton.  
Oct. 2, W. E. Gladstone, British barque,  
534, G. Gallohan, Bangkok Sept. 9, Rice.  
—Wm. Pustau & Co.  
Oct. 2, Gustav Adolph, German barque,  
272, J. Neumann, Newchwang Sept. 20,  
Beans.—EDWARD SCHREIBER & Co.  
Oct. 2, Pictola, German barque, 239, H.  
O. Grafe, Newchwang Sept. 17, Beans.—  
SIEMSSSEN & Co.  
Oct. 2, Marie Louise, French barque,  
426, S. Guiboux, Bangkok Sept. 10, Rice  
and General.—CARLWITZ & Co.  
Oct. 2, Ambato, British steamer, 973,  
Brown, Saigon Sept. 26, Rice.—A. MACG.  
HEATON.  
Oct. 2, Mosquito, British gunboat, 430,  
4 guns, 50 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Paul, Foo-  
chow Sept. 30.  
Oct. 2, Hot Chong Ching, Chinese gun-  
boat, from a cruise.

DEPARTURES.  
Oct. 2, Marvies, for Amoy and Manila.  
2, Abby, for Hallow and Halphong.  
2, Tibre, for Yokohama.  
2, Ave, for Shanghai.  
2, Yaso, for Coast Ports.  
2, Gaelic, for Yokohama and San  
Francisco.  
2, Taiwan, for Amoy and Tamsul.  
2, Banian, for Amoy.  
2, Seaman's Bride, for Bangkok.  
2, H.M.S. Curlew, for Amoy.

CLEARED.  
Sophie, for Newchwang.  
Penedo, for Saigon.  
Viscount Macduff, for Halphong.  
Oaka, for Guam.  
Northampton, for Singapore.  
Annie S. Hall, for Newchwang.

PASSENGERS.  
ARRIVED.  
Per W. E. Gladstone, from Bangkok, 1  
Chinese.  
Per Marie Louise, from Bangkok, 2  
Seamen.  
Per Ambato, from Saigon, 66 Chinese.

DEPARTED.  
Per Tibre, for Yokohama, Messrs Lind-  
son, Beckham, and Barry, from Marselles,  
Mr Sutton, 4 children and servant, and  
Mr Pegrelin.  
Per Ave, for Shanghai, Messrs Stanford,  
and Roberts; from Marselles, Sistem  
Antoinette, Josephine, Françoise, Mar-  
guerite, Nathalie, and Carletta, Messrs  
Binguine, Jean, Vic, Procacci, and  
Schepel; from Galle, Mr Palita.  
Per Gaelic, for Yokohama, 5 Chinese;  
for San Francisco, 2 European, and 88  
Chinese; for Liverpool, Mr Ernest Deacon.  
Per Marvies, for Amoy, 1 European,  
and 18 Chinese.  
Per Abby, for Hallow, 50 Chinese.  
Per Banian, for Amoy, 8 Chinese.  
Per Seaman's Bride, for Bangkok, 20  
Chinese.  
Per Taiwan, for Amoy, &c., 20 Chinese.  
Per Yaso, for Coast Ports, 1 European,  
and 180 Chinese.

TO DEPART.  
Per Fuyew, for Shanghai, 100 Chinese.  
Per Penedo, for Saigon, 180 Chinese.  
Per Viscount Macduff, for Saigon, 2  
Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.  
The British barque W. E. Gladstone re-  
ports: Fine weather throughout.  
The German barque Gustav Adolph re-  
ports: Moderate N. and N.E. winds and  
fine weather throughout.  
The French barque Marie Louise reports:  
Fine weather during the whole voyage.  
Had trade winds from the North in 18 N.,  
blowing very fresh during three or four  
days.  
The British steamer Ambato reports:  
Fresh N.E. winds and head sea throughout  
the passage, with passing showers of rain  
&c.  
The German barque Pictola reports:  
In the Gulf of Pechili light S. wind, falling  
round to N.W. with hard squalls. From  
Shantung Promontory light N. E. and  
Northerly winds with fine weather until  
arrival.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—  
For YOKOHAMA.  
Per GLENHARN, at 11.30 a.m., on  
Wednesday, the 3rd inst.  
For SINGAPORE AND PENANG.  
Per BURMESS, at 1.30 p.m. To-mor-  
row, the 3rd inst.  
For SHANGHAI.  
Per FUYEW, at 2.30 p.m. To-mor-  
row, the 3rd inst.  
Per EGERIA, at 2.30 p.m., on Thurs-  
day, the 4th inst.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—  
For SINGAPORE.  
Per RAJANATTANUHA, at 3.30  
p.m., on Thursday, the 4th instant,  
instead of as previously notified.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—  
The Australian Contract Packet, BRIS-  
BANE, will be despatched from  
Hongkong on MONDAY, the 8th  
October, with Mails for Singapore,  
Somerset, Cocktown, Cleveland Bay,  
Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney,  
Tasmania, New Zealand, and Mel-  
bourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after  
3.15 p.m.  
The Mails will be closed at 8.30 p.m.  
Correspondence for New Zealand must be  
specially directed via Torres Straits, or  
it will be sent via Galle.

Correspondence for Southern Australia can  
be sent by this route if desired, but  
as a general rule it is better to send  
it via Galle.

Hongkong, September 29, 1877. 008

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—  
The English Contract Packet, EGYPT,  
will be despatched with the Mails for  
Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the  
11th October.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—  
Wednesday, the 10th October.—  
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.  
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Money  
Box, which remains open all night.  
Thursday, the 11th October.—  
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale  
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.  
10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters. Registry of Letters closes.  
10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with  
Late Fee of 18 cents extra  
entirely.

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes  
entirely.  
11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only,  
addressed to the United Kingdom  
via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may  
be posted on board the Packet with  
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,  
till  
11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally  
closed.

Hongkong, September 24, 1877. 0011

## Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest  
London and Colonial Papers:—  
VESSELS TO ARRIVE  
AT HONGKONG.

When left.	Name.	From.	Remarks.
Feb.	5, Carrizal,	Cardiff	(Brest Feb. 23)
Mar.	17, D. McE. Park,	Sunderland	N. S'pore
	Astrea,	New York	
	18, Cygnus,	Cardiff	for Canton
	22, Birling,	Cardiff	
Apr.	27, Fortuna,	Antwerp	
June	8, Rota,	Cardiff	
	18, Vega,	Hamburg	
May	3, Staghound,	Liverpool	
	10, David,	Antwerp	
	12, Neworth,	Antwerp	
	13, Obadiah,	Cardiff	
	18, Alstra,	Melbourne	
	15, Sophie,	Liverpool	
	26, Martha Jackson,	Pennarth	
	26, Alexandra,	Liverpool	
	27, Kate Carmie,	London	
	30, C. R. Bishop,	Falmouth	
June	2, Marco Polo,	Hamburg	
	4, Melbrok,	London	
	4, Faugh-a-Ballagh,	London	
	7, Rhuddlan Castle,	Cuxhaven	
	7, Edmund Brumm,	Portsmouth	
	9, Elmstone,	London	
	11, Candidate,	Cardiff	
	14, Dombighshire,	Cardiff	
	14, Helicon,	Cardiff	
	17, Onaida,	Cardiff	
	18, Henry Lippett,	New York	
	19, City of Halifax,	Cardiff	
	19, Lord of the Isles,	London	
	21, Clara,	Pennarth	
	28, Cuba,	Pennarth	
July	7, City of Limerick (s.),	London	
	10, Agamemnon (s.),	Liverpool	
	10, Niagara,	Cuxhaven	
	11, Horra,	Liverpool	
	13, Jesse Jamieson,	Cardiff	
	14, Aberystwy,	Liverpool	
	18, Carl Ritter,	Cardiff	
	25, Glend,	Cardiff	
	30, Ferdinand,	Cardiff	
	31, R. B. Rickners,	Newport	
	31, Andrea,	Hamburg	
Aug.	9, Antheus (s.),	Liverpool	
	10, Papa,	Cardiff	
	11, North Star,	Cardiff	
	11, E. P. Bourville,	Pennarth	
	14, Regulus,	Cardiff	
	14, Moss Glen,	Pennarth	
	14, Castle,	Cardiff	
	15, Cashmere,	Liverpool	
	18, Benary (s.),	London	
	18, Dencaillon (s.),	Liverpool	
	19, Felix Mendelssohn,	London	
May	2, Goodell,	New York	
	10, Norman Court,	Gravesend	
June	4, Hermann,	Deal	
	8, Brichvale,	London	
	8, Navarino,	New York	
	14, Adolph,	Cuxhaven	
	30, Hargreaves,	Glasgow	
July	8, Leander,	London	
	11, Golden State,	New York	
	17, Belle Morrie,	New York	
Aug.	4, Titania,	London	
	10, Mikado,	London	
Mar.	18, Beale's Morris,	Swansea	
	23, C. F. F.,	Cardiff	
	27, Maxima,	Swansea	
Mar.	7, Alceste,	Cardiff	(Sp'nd June 24)
	20, Babyton,	Newcastle	(N. S. W.)
London	FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.		
	At London.—Steamers via Galle, Central, Radnorshire, Gordon Castle, Parses, Bertha.		
	Sailing Vessels. Hollandia, Agnes Muir, Johann Smith, Harloway, Glasgow (s.), Chagor.		

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## Shipping.

Noon.—Glenearn leaves for Yokohama, &c.

## General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, October 4:—  
3 p.m.—Egeria leaves for Shanghai.

FRIDAY, October 5:—  
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs  
Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, October 6:—  
Goods per Ave undelivered after Noon,  
subject to rent and landing charges.

4 p.m.—Sale of Houses, at the Upper  
Station Street.

SUNDAY, October 7:—  
Goods per Glenearn undelivered after  
this date subject to rent.

Goods per Egeria undelivered after this  
date subject to rent.

MONDAY, October 8:—  
4 p.m.—Brisbane leaves for Singapore, &c.

TUESDAY, October 9:—  
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the  
Canton Insur. Office, at No. 7, Queen's  
Road.

THURSDAY, October 11:—  
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Port  
of Call and Europe.

THE  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

## 香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERS

OF  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-  
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, FINEST  
AMERICAN AND FRENCH PATENT  
MEDICINES.

## MANUFACTURERS

OF  
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,  
Gingerade, Potash Water, Sarsaparilla  
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and  
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 6.55 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCT. 2, 1877.

Two criminals were sentenced at the  
Supreme Court yesterday to be publicly  
flogged with the cat—two to receive two  
floggings, each of twenty-five strokes,  
and the other one flogging of twenty  
strokes. As His Excellency has stated  
in one of his published despatches to  
Earl Carnarvon that he has "suspended  
all public floggings, and all floggings  
of the Chinese on the back" pending His  
Lordship's decision on the matter, we  
presume that neither of these sentences  
will be carried out until a reply has been  
received from the Colonial Office, if in-  
deed at all. Mr Hennessy added to the  
remarks just quoted: "The only punish-  
ment of this kind to which I now give  
my sanction is flogging with a rattan in  
the way suggested by the Colonial Sur-  
geon." In passing sentence on the men,  
the Chief Justice pointed out one or two  
facts which possess special importance at  
the present moment. "Since this ordi-  
nance (for flogging) was passed in 1855,"  
said Sir John, "about 183 men have, so  
far as I can ascertain, been sentenced by  
this Court to be whipped, in each case  
'publicly.' Of these cases within 16  
months next after the Ordinance was  
passed 74 men were sentenced to be  
flogged. On becoming Chief Justice  
here in October 1866, I felt myself bound  
to follow these precedents of 'publicly'  
whipping, and on occasions when I have  
been absent the Acting Chief Justice  
has always followed these precedents.  
These subsequent cases are to the num-  
ber of 109 cases. These punishments  
have recently been much more rare than  
formerly. In 1875 one man only was  
flogged, in 1876 two only, and in 1877  
up to June two only." Mr Hennessy  
quoted some statistics in his speech to  
show that crime had specially increased  
here during the last two years, not an-  
increase on 1867, but on 1874, when  
the number of offences was 1,165 against  
1,458 in 1867, and 1,316 in 1875. The  
objects of His Excellency in endeavour-  
ing to prove an increase of crime in the  
Colony during the last two or ten years  
were not very clearly defined, but  
viewed with the figures of the Chief  
Justice, it might be very readily imagined  
that Mr Hennessy was endeavouring to  
prove the deterring influence of flogging  
on the commission of crime. His Ex-  
cellency quotes figures to show an increase  
of crime especially during the last two  
years, and the Chief Justice quotes figures  
to show the decrease of flogging during  
the same period. Within sixteen months  
after the Ordinance was passed in 1855,  
says the Chief Justice, 74 men were  
flogged out of a total of 183 floggings  
that up to the present time have been  
inflicted in the Colony, and last year  
only two men were flogged, and in 1875  
only one man. We, however, ascribe to  
other causes than the practical abandon-  
ment of flogging in 1874 and 1875, the  
increase of crime in 1876. The constant  
practice of flogging is not necessary to  
the enjoyment of the deterring influence  
on the commission of crime. A know-  
ledge that if one commits crimes of a  
certain nature he will subject himself to

the penalty of a flogging probably exer-  
cises as powerful an influence over im-  
mediate acts as an actual flogging does over  
subsequent ones. The first prisoner who  
was sentenced to be flogged yesterday  
seems to us to be a very fitting subject  
for the lash. This "scoundrel," in com-  
pany with others, had attacked a native  
merchant in a public street near the  
Frays during broad daylight. The pri-  
soner threatened and wounded the un-  
fortunate man with a dagger, and he  
was dragged to the ground and rob-  
bed. In addition to this the pri-  
soner had been previously convicted  
of manslaughter, when he escaped with  
four months' hard labour. If flogging on  
the back is to be abandoned we presume  
that floggings in public will also be  
abandoned. Seeing the terrible punish-  
ments and torture to which Chinese  
offenders on the mainland are subjected,  
Hongkong must be becoming a perfect  
El Dorado for the Chinese criminal class.

(L. & C. Express, Aug. 24th.)

Mr James Gordon Bennett intends to  
start a daily newspaper in London, similar  
in style to the New York Herald, of which  
he is proprietor.

The Chinese Envoy, accompanied by a  
number of officials of the Chinese Embassy,  
paid a visit to Chatham on the 17th inst.,  
where they made an inspection of the  
School of Military Engineering. The  
visitors were received by Colonel Sir J.  
Stokes, K.C.B., by whom they were con-  
ducted over the various schools at the  
Royal Engineers Institute. They after-  
wards witnessed a field-day of the troops  
on the Great Lines, under the direction  
of Major Gen. G. Erskine. After partaking  
of luncheon at the officers' mess of the  
Royal Engineers, the visitors in the after-  
noon proceeded to the Royal Engineer en-  
campment at Woolham, on the Midway,  
where they witnessed some experiments in  
pontooning under the direction of Major  
Magnay. The Assistant Chinese Envoy  
Lieu Tsa Jen, accompanied by Mr F. Lien,  
Attaché, visited Stowmarket on the 21st,  
and inspected the works of the Patent  
Safety Gun Cotton Company (Limited). A  
number of interesting experiments were  
made. A box filled with a number of slabs  
of wet gun cotton was placed upon a fire to  
prove that there is no danger of explosion  
in ordinary cases of accident. The box  
containing the gun cotton was consumed,  
and the blocks of cotton as they were dried  
were seen to smoulder, but there was  
nothing approaching a blaze. A charge of  
dry gun cotton was ignited on a slab of wet  
cotton and burnt without injuring the wet  
cotton, and next a service detonator was  
fired upon the same slab of wet cotton  
without doing any damage. When a dry  
charge and a detonator were combined the  
whole exploded with a loud report. Se-  
veral other experiments followed, the whole  
closing with the explosion of a small  
torpedo in the neighbouring river. A din-  
ner followed, at which "The Health of his  
Excellency Lieu Tsa Jen" was drunk. His  
Excellency in responding said, while he  
admired the experiments which had taken  
place, he hoped gun cotton would not have  
to be used for war, but for mining purposes  
and engineering works.

Arrivals and departures at Hamburg have  
been pretty numerous during the last  
fortnight, but still the shipping trade during  
this period has been of no great importance,  
as most of the vessels coming and going  
were either from European ports or were  
coasters, and many of them in ballast. Of  
arrivals from the Far East I have to report  
the Elise, Schmidt, from the South Sea  
Islands; Peronia, s.s., Schultz, from China  
via Singapore; Set, Valle, from Akyab;  
Dorothea, Mälchertsen, from Rangoon;  
departures: the Egeria, s.s., Paulsen,  
to China via Foenag, &c., and the Techemera,  
s.s., Cunningham, to Singapore, from  
whence she will proceed to the Amor. At  
Bremen there have arrived the Rickard,  
Heikmeyer, from Rangoon; Winkler,  
Livingstone, from Bombay; Andrea, Ric-  
mers, Budelmann, from Rangoon via St.  
Thomas, where she had put in leaky. The  
departure from Bremen has been the Eng-  
lish barque Fusulin, for Bombay. In  
vessels on the berth no alteration has taken  
place, but cargo is still scarce, and vessels  
find it difficult to fill up.

With regard to the loss of the Denderah,  
s.s., which vessel stranded some time ago  
in the vicinity of the Straits of Magellan,  
special advice have been received. It  
appears that the steamer struck in the  
Sarmiento Channel, at Point Delgada, some  
200 feet from the shore, at a spot where the  
newest and best charts indicate hundreds of  
fathoms of water, so that the captain is not  
at all to be blamed for neglect of duty. The  
steamer, after a very short time, sunk in  
three fathoms of water, and very probably  
will be



50 per cent. But under the new tariff arrangement, which came into force the other day, this progress must certainly cease and even be driven back.

### Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrate's Sitting.)  
2nd October, 1877.

**LARCENY.**  
Ching Akow, a bricklayer, was charged with stealing a pair of shoes, the property of Lee Ayune. As no previous conviction was proved against the defendant, he was sent to 21 days' hard labour.

**DRUNKENNESS.**  
William Wilding, seaman British ship *Isles of the South*, was fined \$1 for being drunk in the street.

**LARCENY.**  
Kwong Awa, a shop-coolie, was charged with stealing two jackets from the house of a woman named Lee Aong, who lived on the ground floor of No. 40 East Street. The prisoner was going to San Francisco to-day in the steamer *Gaelic*, and produced a passage ticket. The master of the *Pook Sheng* shop appeared and spoke in favour of the prisoner. He was convicted of larceny, and was fined \$50, or three months' hard labour.

**LARCENY.**  
Lee Afso, a gardener, was again brought up to answer the charge of stealing a gold watch and key from Mr. J.D. Woodford. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that after the prisoner was given into custody, he guided the Police to the complainant's garden, where, after spending a long time in pretended searches, he was about to be taken away, when he went up to a particular spot outside the garden and pulled out the watch from under some loose earth. The Sergeant Interpreter at No. 2 Station stated that by direction of Sergeant Fleming he said to the prisoner, "You had better tell me truly where the watch is," and the prisoner answered "I did not take it, but I am willing to go with the Police and search for it; I believe the watch is in the house or garden, perhaps some of the children took the watch and placed it somewhere." The prisoner was committed for trial. Mr. J. Mulgrave proved that the prisoner had been in gaol for larceny.

**ANOTHER CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.**  
Hung Afso, a chair-coolie, was brought up charged with stealing a watch value \$2, from Mahomed Jui, a seaman on board the steamer *Burmese*. The complainant was on shore on liberty, and at 10 p.m. a hawk's to see matches. He had the watch in his pocket when he felt some one feeling his pocket. He then discovered that he had lost his watch. He turned round and saw that the prisoner was running away. He was caught by the back, but the jacket broke and the prisoner got away. He was re-caught, however, but the watch was not found. The prisoner was committed for trial. He was proved to have been in gaol before.

**MORE FALSE PRETENCES.**  
George Herbert Hamilton, an engineer unemployed, was brought up to-day to answer a further charge of obtaining goods from the Kwan On tailor's shop, No. 66 Queen's Road Central. The shop was known as Wing Cheong Aping. The defendant came on the morning of the 28th and asked to have a suit of clothing made for him. He selected the cloth, and the price agreed upon was \$15 the suit. He wrote his address on the card produced, "G. H. Hamilton, Temperance Hall." He also said he was 2nd engineer of the steamer *Amoy*. The case was remanded till the 3rd inst.

**A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.**  
Lum A Lui, a coolie, was charged with being out at West Point without a light or pass. He had a bag containing clothing, and when he was seized, he dropped a dagger. He said he was going to Yow-mah-tee to carry earth. Remanded till the 3rd.

**ROBBERY.**  
Poon A Cheung, a painter, was charged with attempting to steal a ruby ring from the fingers of one Abdoolah, a seaman boarding at Mahomed Arab's boarding house. Last night about 9 o'clock he was going up Ladder Street in company with another Indian. When near the steps of the Man Mo Temple at Hollywood Road, he saw the prisoner and three others sitting on the steps. As the complainant passed, the defendant seized his left little finger and tried to pull off a ruby ring which he wore. It was worth 25 rupees. The complainant pulled his finger away, and the ring was not stolen. The defendant and his companions then ran away. In half an hour afterwards, the complainant passed by the same place, when the defendant threw stones at him and his companion. He was quite sure of the defendant's identity. Remanded till the 3rd inst.

**A LUNATIC.**  
Ramon Meocardi, a Manila seaman, was charged under the following circumstances. He was sent to Gaol yesterday for 24 hours for being drunk and disorderly, and was released this morning at 8 o'clock. There was a sheep in the compound of the Central Station. He jumped on it and gave an account of himself and was making a noise all day, turning persons all the time. He was either out of his mind or the drink had exalted him most strangely. Remanded till the 4th; to be placed under the observation of the Colonial Surgeon.

**ALLIANCE LARCENY.**  
Li A-yun, a shopkeeper, was again brought up yesterday to answer the charge of stealing a sherry glass from the saloon of the steamer *Kiungang*. Chun A-sui, the first engineer's servant, was examined. He said he heard a row and came out, when he was told by the complainant, Leong A-choong, the Captain's boy, that the prisoner had stolen the sherry glass. He saw the glass taken from him. The out on the prisoner's eye was caused by his running against the engine-room door. Nobody struck him. The witness generally corroborated the complainant's story.

In answer to the prisoner the witness said he did not go on a Sunday about four weeks back (2nd September) to the prisoner's shop to buy silk trousers. He did not steal a pair of the trousers. He had been employed in the *Kiungang* for ten years now. P. C. Cheong A-ye, No. 174, deposed to the arrest of the prisoner, who was finally adjourned till to-day for the appearance of the Chief and Second Engineers and the Purser of the *Kiungang*. When it was resumed to-day, all the three appeared, but they knew nothing in reference to the charge; they all bore

over, gave the complainant and his witness a very good character. The Chief Engineer's boy had been in the Company's employ ever since the Company was formed, and he had success frequently to thousands of dollars, but his employer never lost so much as a ten-cent piece. Mr. Dennis, who now appeared for the defence, applied for a remand, as he had not received instructions until this afternoon. Adjourned till Thursday next at 3.30 p.m.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE RIVER STEAMERS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."  
Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1877.  
SIR,—Governor Hennessy is evidently a second Lord Dalhousie. When his Lordship was the Governor-General of India his motto was, "I must see with my own eyes and hear with my own ears." Mr. Hennessy is coming up to this, and has very wisely visited the *Kiungang*, as you stated in your issue of last night. What his Excellency must have thought of the 2,400 souls, we shall of course hear; Mr. Thomsett must have trembled in his boots at the idea of such a number. Why, at twenty-five cents, which you left uncontradicted, the *Kiungang* must have been doing a thriving business, at which all those who may still recollect the "bilious opposition" of 1865-66, cannot but raise a smile.

The Steamboat Company's ten cents policy has at last come to an end. The *Kiungang* charged this morning twenty cents, and this charge was markedly evident by the opposition steamer having her authorized number of passengers by-passed seven, when she left the wharf.

[We are of opinion that this matter may now be safely left in the hands of H. E. Mr. Pope Hennessy, the Harbour Master and the Directors of the H. C. & M. Steamboat Company.—E. C. M.]

Yours faithfully,  
Y.-Z.

#### "WHERE'S THE MAN AT THE PEAK?"

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."  
Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1877.  
SIR,—Can you inform me whether the "Man at the Peak" has taken a holiday, or requires a new Telescope? This morning a *Peruvian* barque was signalled from the Peak for nearly two hours, and she turned out to be a French one. At two o'clock a steamer was signalled and *Butterfield*, which Swire's flag was afterwards hoisted, made me think that one of *Holst's* steamers was coming in. When lo and behold, the steamer *Amoy* came in, flying *McG. Heaton's* flag. By the mistake in the French flag, many persons were fooled by going down to meet the presumed "Peruvian barque," and by the latter, I expect the Agents of *Holst's* steamers were likewise. Perhaps your Shipping Reporter was the same.

Yours respectfully,  
"ONE THAT WAS SOLD."

#### China.

**CHOLERA.**  
Cholera has unfortunately made its appearance here, and is now admitted by the natives to be epidemic. The daily mortality is given at 35, but it is said to be steadily decreasing. Happily no foreigner has been attacked yet, and our Consul, with his usual energy, has got the Tao-tai to issue a proclamation calling on the people to observe certain sanitary rules which have been suggested by Mr. Warren. To-morrow a Joss is to be paraded, and the officials speak most hopefully of the speedy beneficial effect this is sure to have. When a man-made attack, the Chinese—beyond a few cases applying local acupuncture—do absolutely nothing, hence the high death rate nearly every case proving fatal. From the description given, I should not think the type of disease the most malignant; and can't help believing that treatment would tend to promote recovery in at least an appreciable number.

Touching *lekin*, the officials are in a great state of perturbation. They have now reduced the rate on piece goods to 96 cash per piece, but even at this can get no payments. Opium, nominally taxed at 114.40 per picul, will be gladly passed for 114.82, but alas! the people are not to be propitiated. "This high tax is extortionate and unprecedented, and why because foreigners come and trade here should we be taxed extra, we did not bring them?" Such is the burden of reply to the collector; and really the officials seem to have no power to enforce their demands. The other day a foreigner, wishing to forward some goods inland, was sending them to the Custom House to be examined by some one, when the bearers were stopped by some one stating he was a *lekin* official, and payment demanded. On the official refusing to accede, and further telling the self-styled official where the goods were going and for what purpose, the latter set on them and beat them, whereupon they dropped the goods and rushed back to their master. Chase was given and the offender caught. Failing to give a proper account of himself, he was detained until the authorities could be communicated with. This was about nine o'clock in the morning; at six o'clock p.m. it was discovered that he really had some connection with the *lekin* people; but no one could be got to own him. He was, therefore, released. This forenoon sends out with all his goods a slip, stating to whom they belong and where they are going. He has informed the *lekin* officials that of course if they stop his property he is at present powerless to prevent them, and will leave the goods in their hands until steps can be taken elsewhere to protect him, meantime holding them responsible for all loss by detention or otherwise. Hitherto no action has been taken by the *lekin* men, and although several have been going about with an umbrella in one hand and a drawn sword in the other, they bolt with extraordinary speed the instant a foreigner comes in sight. I have been going over the trade returns issued by the Customs for the April-June quarter, and our port by no means makes a bad show. We are ahead of Wuhu as far as piece goods are concerned, and this in spite of the great disadvantage we labour under when compared with that port as regards regular communication. Of course a packer can always be dropped by some passing river steamer; but for this place intending shippers must preserve alike their patience and their goods until a chance occurs.

Again, the analysts seem to prove that a new field for Shirlings and T-Clotbs has been opened up, and not as was prophesied, simply a transference of trade from Ningpo brought about. Anything that we do in

that last way will be so much more to the good, and quite irrespective of our inherent capacity. Thus it will be seen that in this quarter under notice 60,705 pieces of Shirlings and T-Clotbs came here direct, whilst to Ningpo there were imported during the same time 306,843 pieces, against 298,553 for some quarter last year, being an increase of 8,290 pieces last year. We have reason to believe that during the short time subsequent to June, when left untrammelled, it will be found that this favourable and promising condition of affairs became more and more satisfactory, but now I—*horresco*—reference *lekin* has stepped in and spoilt all; and a *lekin* that was not loved before we came.

Rain continues to fall heavily. We fear the *Paos* will take back poor accounts of our port, but if it is any comfort to you and to them, learn that this is a "most unusual year," and that for a better condition of things we are all living in a sanguine state of hope.—N. O. D. News.

#### DIARY OF THE WAR.

From *The Standard*, Aug. 17.—Several single guns have been carried across the new bridge which the Russians have thrown over the Danube, and this is almost the only item of news indicating Russian activity. Suleiman Pasha, making an advance westward from Osman Bazar, came upon a detachment of Russians, whom he routed and pursued some distance. General Gurko, having been badly beaten, appears to have got away from his command, and started for St. Petersburg, in order to bring the Guards to the seat of war. The siege of Rostchuk is virtually ended, as also is the siege of Nishkibay. The Montenegrins, who find themselves called on to repel a Turkish attack from another quarter. In the forthcoming battle the Roumanian contingent is appointed to fall on the rear of Osman Pasha's army.

From *The Morning Advertiser*, Aug. 18: General Gurko leaves the Balkans for St. Petersburg, where he will take the command of the Imperial Guard about to be sent to the front. A Bucharest telegram says that he leaves his troops in excellent positions. One of our Persa correspondents says, that no ship will be allowed to enter the Black Sea without the firm of the Yak of Anatolia, authorizing the passage of the Straits. This is done to prevent the transport of contraband of war. Suleiman Pasha in his advance has reached Elena, a town north of the Balkans.

From *The Daily Express*, Aug. 20.—The news from the Danube is still that important engagements are to be expected shortly. At Rostchuk the Russian state that they silenced the Turkish batteries which had opened on Giurgevo. They also state that the Turks began to drive in their outposts on the right bank of the Danube, before Dolab, but were soon afterwards repulsed. The Russians state also that the Turks were repulsed in the Hain Koi pass, and this is confirmed by a telegram from Suleiman Pasha. A late telegram states that the Russians are in the occupation of Kustendje. In Asia the Russian left wing is getting ready to advance, and has begun to press forward slightly, and it seems that they are repulsed an attack made by the Turks on their position at Ani. The latest news is of a serious engagement, in which the Russians have been driven from some positions with heavy loss.

From *The Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 21.—Our correspondent at Kars telegraphs that on Saturday last the Russians, with a force roughly estimated at 40 battalions of infantry, 10 regiments of cavalry, and 98 guns, advanced from the village of Suedikar against the right of Moukhtar Pasha's positions, apparently with the intention of recommending a general invasion of Asia. The battle lasted from seven o'clock in the morning till six in the evening, at which time it closed, leaving the Turks still masters of their positions. Baker Pasha, according to telegrams of yesterday's date from Constantinople, has been placed in command of a cavalry regiment charged with reconnoitring duty. Kossovit's appeal to the Hungarian nation to take up arms against the common enemy, Russia, has produced a profound impression in Pesth. In his address, Kossovit conjured Count Andrássy to save Hungary by immediately concluding a defensive alliance with Turkey against Russia.

From *The Daily Express*, Aug. 22nd:—The armies in Europe seem to remain still for the most part within the shelter of their entrenchments, and no fresh movements are reported. Details have come to hand of a reconnaissance reported some days since, and they afford evidence of the care with which the Russian generals are now acting since they have learned that their adversaries are not to be despised. It is stated that the fall of Nishkibay is imminent, as the Montenegrins had carried the last outwork and had entered the town. A body of Turkish troops was moving to the rescue. The Russian report of the late fighting near Kars claimed by the Turks as a victory state that it was a demonstration of the left wing to divert attention from an advance on the right, and that it so far succeeded.—*The Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Elena reports that the *Turks* have captured the village of Chipka, and chased the Russians through the Pass, which is now clear.

From *The Daily Express*, Aug. 23:—The Turkish forces, having captured the village of Chipka, have made a fierce attack on the *Sophia* Pass. According to a telegram from the Russian head-quarters at Gornil Studen, forty battalions, under Suleiman Pasha, attacked the Pass on Tuesday morning, and were repulsed. The fighting, however, appears to have continued all day, and even after darkness had set in. The Turks also attacked from Loficha towards Selvi at noon of the same day. The result of the engagements is not stated. The Russians state that they hold Kustendje, which is strongly fortified, and that General Zimmernan, who commands in the Dobruddah, is receiving large reinforcements. The Montenegrins appear to be pressing the Russian of Nishkibay very closely, and to be disposed to hurry on an assault, lest the Turkish forces should arrive. In Asia the Russians claim to have secured certain strategic advantages in the conflicts which were claimed a few days since as victories by the Turkish generals.

#### THE MASSACRE AT BAYAZID.

(From the "Times" correspondent with the Turkish Army.)

Camp Near Sabatan, Head-Quarters Turkish Army, Aug. 8:—Through the courtesy of Sir Arnold Kemball I have been placed in possession of some facts connected with the horrible massacre at Bayazid. It appears that on the 14th of June Lieutenant-General Faik Pasha, commanding the Van Division of the Turkish Army, having organised his forces, which, prior to the outbreak of war were much scattered, advanced on Bayazid.

The Russian Commandant, leaving two companies in the citadel, an old massive masonry building, marched to Tapani, some 10 miles S.E. of the place, and gave battle to Faik's forces. Being much outnumbered, he was worsted, and retired in some confusion into the town, occupying the citadel with his infantry, while the Cavalry remained just outside its walls. With the aid of two field guns the officer managed to keep the Turks at bay; but Faik sending Manib Pasha with two battalions and three mountain guns to occupy a hill about 1,200 yards east of the citadel, the Turks were enabled to command the Russian position, and finally rendered it untenable. On the 25th of June, their water supply having been cut off, the Commandant of the garrison hoisted a white flag, and finally sent an officer out to arrange terms of capitulation. An officer of singular rank was deputed by Faik Pasha, and these two met in a house in the town and drew up the proposed Treaty, which received the sanction of both the Russian and Turkish Commandants.

At 4 p.m. that afternoon, all preliminaries having been gone through, Faik Pasha hovek himself to the three gun battery to the east of the town, and sent a company of Infantry up to the citadel, over which the white flag still flew, to line the road from the gates in order that the Russian prisoners of war might march between the ranks and so down to the camp prepared for them. At the appointed time the gates were thrown open, and the garrison, unarmed, filed out. Some 200 or more had already passed between the lines of Turkish soldiery, when suddenly a body of Kurds (of whom in a previous letter I have reported there were 8,000 in Faik's forces) rushed on the defenceless men and cut, did a wild massacre. In vain did the Turkish regular soldiery interpose; it was all to no purpose; in vain did the Russian officers appeal to their sense of honour, and cry that they were unarmed prisoners of war; demons let loose from hell could have shown in rear of the column and endeavoured to cut off the Russian retreat to the castle, but, fortunately, some Russian soldiers retaining their presence of mind, and saving their own at the expense of their comrades' lives, closed the gates and opened fire on the hell-bound scoundrels. It is stated, on Faik Pasha's authority, that he opened fire on these miscreants from his own guns, and thus aided the Russian garrison to disperse them. Suffice it to say that, balked of their prey in the Russian garrison, of whom it is said 236 were thus massacred, the Kurds unheeded rushed sword in hand into the city, and carried their work of butchery among the defenceless inhabitants. Mussulman and Christian, men and women, children and babes, alike fell victims to their lust of blood. In one church 200 bodies were found. Scarcely one house existed in which there were not two or more corpses, and of shame to Turkey, shame to the name of soldier, Faik Pasha, a Lieutenant-General, at the head of six battalions of soldiers, heaven save the mark! never moved a file into the town to check these bloodthirsty scoundrels in their work of slaughter; on the contrary, he retained the Kurds in his service, and reopened fire on the citadel.

The sufferings of the Russians, when they were prior to the massacre, had been of water, the direct want a garrison can feel, led them to offer to surrender, were now increased a thousand fold. To die of starvation, preserving their honour, was preferable far preferable to death at the hands of the murderous villains a Turkish General permitted to remain in his army. In spite of the breach of faith of which men in his own command had been guilty, Faik Pasha showed no signs of remorse for an act at which all Europe will stand aghast in horror, no sign of shame at the infamy which must inevitably fall on his own head, no sign of pity for the gallant men inside the citadel, no sign of acknowledgement of the white flag which still floated over the town, no sign of the accuracy of the Russian artillery practice, boasted that night after night the stream from which alone the Russian could obtain their supply of water was watched, and that the forlorn efforts to carry up some drops of the effluvia liquid to their comrades, were attacked in their gallant mission, and nightly driven back with loss. For 28 days did this pitiless warfare continue; for 28 days did this gallant band hold out, enduring all the horrors of a siege, enhanced by the far worse terrors of a death from thirst, until on the morning of the 10th of June, Torgukassoff, by a feat which must stand on record as one of the most daring feats of arms of modern times, with eight battalions, 32 guns, and seven regiments of Cavalry, out in between Ismail Pasha with 20, and Faik Pasha with six battalions and 11,000 Regulars, relieved his beleaguered comrades, carried them off, sick and wounded, guns and munitions of war, and then, turning on Faik Pasha, signally defeated him, carrying off three guns and 600 prisoners. "And what did the Russian Kurds all this time—the fanatic 'Ghazis'—who were to carry death and destruction into Russia under their gallant leader Kurd Ismail Pasha, the heroic men who did not for a moment hesitate to throw themselves on unassured pieces of war, on defenceless women and children? No thought of facing that avenging army, no thought of fighting an armed foe. One glance at the steady advance of the Russian Infantry, one look at the squadrons of Dragons sweeping round their rear, and then, casting aside their arms, they fed like sheep from the battle-field.

**SEA-SICKNESS.**  
(New York Times.)  
The cause of that distressing disease called sea-sickness has for ages been vainly sought by investigating physicians. Theories without number have been published in medical magazines, but not one of them has stood the test of careful examination. Whether sea-sickness is an ancient or a modern disease, it is certainly extremely frequent at the present day. The theory that it is caused by the small of bilge-water has been exploded since the introduction of iron-ships, which are so tight as to be wholly devoid of bilge-water. One of the most popular explanations of the disease which have lately been made by ingenious physicians is that it is the expression of the mind's dissatisfaction with an apparent display of indolent levity on the part of the horizon. A man whose life has been spent on shore is accustomed to find the horizon constantly in the same plane, and thus comes to put complete confidence in its stability. When, however, he makes his first sea-voyage, and finds the horizon constantly rising up and then falling back again, as if it no longer knew its own mind, he is so startled and shocked that he immediately expresses over the side of the ship his conviction that something is wrong. Now, it is very true that the apparent instability of the horizon may seem undesirable to a landman on his first voyage; but why should he require his stomach to meddle in the affair? The truth is, nausea does not ordinarily follow upon any shock to our prejudices, and we cannot account for sea-sickness by calling it an involuntary protest against an apparently intoxicated horizon. Equally untenable is the theory that the motion of a vessel at sea jostles the internal organs of the inexperienced passenger one against another until his whole interior is ripe for revolution. Against this theory may be urged the anatomical fact that our interiors are packed with a nicely unknown to the ablest stevedore. A simple experiment will prove the truth of this assertion. Let any man unpack himself by removing a few of his most accessible organs, and he will find that they reappear them in the same space which they originally occupied. Moreover, even the capable of causing the stomach, liver, and lungs to chafe against one another, it is, nevertheless, plain that those organs must be still more severely jolted when they properly ride over a rough railroad or in a roadway stage. If nausea results in the one case, it ought to result in the other case, and yet we never become sea-sick on dry land. The closer this theory is examined the less tenable does it appear. Were it true, sea-sickness could readily be prevented by drinking sufficient water to fill up all the interstices of the body, so that no organ could get adrift and infringe upon its neighbour. That this remedy has never been of the slightest use is proof that it is based upon a mistaken diagnosis. Still another explanation of sea-sickness places its immediate origin in the spinal cord. The advocates of this theory assert that the rising and sinking of a ship alternately relaxes and stretches the spinal cord of every one on board her, and that the spinal cord, being closely connected by nerves with the stomach, excites that organ's sympathy in its behalf. The remedy proposed is not to coldly reprove the stomach for its very natural sympathy, but to induce the spinal cord to forget its misery. This, we are told, can be done by the use of ice. Bags of iced water must be applied to the spine of the sea-sick patient, and the spinal cord thus chilled until it becomes too numb to care whether it is stretched or relaxed. It is said that a number of patients have been entirely cured by this remedy, and that every traveller who will consent to cross the ocean in a refrigerator—as if he were so much fresh meat or vegetables—can secure entire immunity from sea-sickness.

#### FOREIGN DETECTIVES.

(Standard.)  
On the Continent detectives, or, as they are there known, secret police, have been established as a State institution far longer than in England; and Austria claims to have been the first to organise a regular force. During her many revolutions, her troubles with Polish, Hungarian, and Slav conspirators, she had need of shrewd agents, who could watch and circumvent each little plot in its early stage. There were great rewards for the successful agent. By a large party he was not regarded as a spy, but as a loyal servant of the Crown, and a friend of peace. Among those agents were many persons of education and great ability. They were only known to the Minister of Police, and even the most trusted were very seldom instructed to act in concert with another. A dozen might be sent to discover the same secret, but all went singly and unknown to each other. Even at the present time the head waiter of every hotel in Austria is one of the secret police. He is obliged to report every event of interest which takes place in his hotel. In this way the Minister can discover all that his agents are doing, whom they mix with at the hotels, where they stay, and every place they visit. These hotel agents are the most faithful agents, and for this reason all over Germany, and especially Austria, hotel-keeping is looked upon as a trade which must be studied like any other. The sons of rich tradesmen are sent as apprentices waiters, and after arriving at the stage of a "head-room waiter," which is like a general manager of the house, they look out for an hotel of their own, and in such cases the friendly consideration of the Minister of Police is of great value. This system of check and counter-check, as might be expected, often leads to some little comedy, and two agents dog each other about for days, each reporting to headquarters the suspicious doings of the other. In such cases one of them is usually recalled, and being thanked for his labour is sent to some other quarter. To instruct you as to

to watch the other would, of course, divulge the secret.

The Austrians, as a people, are very fond of discovering secrets, but they like political work best, and for the common thieving they are not, perhaps, so well organised as the detective forces of other nations. Some years since Italy could boast in her various provinces and States a really efficient secret police; that in Lombardy and Venice was, of course, worked upon the Austrian system. In the States of the Church the priests and other religious bodies kept up an amount of surveillance which enabled the police to discover everything they desired. Florence came next, and then Naples. In the latter State the Camorristi were the great aid to the police, provided the persons wanted did not belong to their body; but all this is now changed. The agents of police in the present day are taken from the lowest class, and are trusted by no one.

At the present day in France the detective force has been greatly neglected, and, despite a network of surveillance which exists, they are good for very little. In their case the charge against the force is not corruption, but want of ability. They have every advantage in their favour. Every house nearly in Paris and the large towns has a door-porter or *concierge*, and these are, one and all, agents of the police. They report what visitors call, and at what hour any suspected lodger entered or left his rooms by day or night. They can, and often do, intercept letters; but despite all these aids they seldom discover offenders of the higher class; and the police of Paris have, perhaps, upon their books more undiscovered mysteries than most other nations. Under the late Empire the Emperor took a personal interest in the force, and raised it to a state of great efficiency, but Republicans are very much averse to "secret police," and the best agents were discharged long ago.

There is very little to be said about Prussian detectives. Prussia is a land of bayonets. They make good policemen, but greatly want that *finesse* which is the great requirement of a detective. A Prussian agent of police comes like a bomb, and any one can distinguish him. The Bremenhaven exploit gave a fair idea of their ability. There are very few travellers who have not had some experience of their disagreeable qualities. Russia is supposed to have the best organised force, and, considering the nature of her Government, this should be the case. Where no man can call even his life his own, where a whole family may be marched off to Siberia without trial, or even a public accusation, the police must have an easy task. But Russians have become of late a little inclined to rebel, and if the present war terminates against the Emperor, he will have more need of his Imperial Guard, which he has summoned to the Danube, than the secret police. There is very little to say about the detectives of Spain; they, like all other public servants, are changed with every new Government, and so there is every inducement for them to make the most of their posts while they hold them. At present the smartest detective in Madrid is a Frenchman, who left his country for his country's good.

"BRERETRY, Sept. 1860.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLBARR.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.—18sep78

#### Quotations.

HONGKONG, October 2, 1877.

**OPIMUM.**—New Patna, cash, \$692½  
" Old Patna, cash, 690  
" New Benares, cash, 686  
" Old Benares, cash, 682  
" New Malwa, cash, 620  
" Allowance Teels, 8 a 32  
" Old Malwa, cash, 620  
" Allowance Teels, 8 a 32  
**QUICKSILVER.** ... 76 7/8

#### Exchange.

Bank on demand, ... 8/10½  
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/11  
" 6 months' sight, ... 3/11½  
Credits, ... 4/0  
Documentary, 6 months' sight, 4/0  
Bombay, demand Rupees, ... 219  
Calcutta, ... 219  
Shanghai, demand, ... 72½  
" 30 days, ... 73  
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. 3, ... 94 prem.  
Mexicans, ... 1  
Gold Leaf, ... 26.20  
English Sovereigns, ... 5.06  
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.08  
Discount, ... 7 a 9

#### Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 48 ½ prem.  
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$300  
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,900  
Chinese Insurance Co., \$260  
Yangtze Ins. Association, 114.775  
North China Ins. Co., Tln. 860  
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$870  
China Fire Ins. Co., \$170  
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 16 ½ dis.  
H.K. & M. S. Boat Co., 19 ½ dis.  
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tln. 80  
Hongkong Gas Co., 975  
Hongkong Hotel Co., 460  
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$103.10a

#### Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, October 2, 1877.  
Barometer—9 A.M. ... 30.176  
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.132  
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.126  
Thermometer—9 A.M. ... 81  
Do. 1 P.M. ... 82  
Do. 4 P.M. ... 81  
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 75  
Do. 1 P.M. 76  
Do. 4 P.M. 75  
Do. Maximum ... 82  
Do. Minimum over night 76



## Insurances.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE--HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHER, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL--TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first-class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong &amp; Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS &amp; Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT &amp; Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A.D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1873.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.,

Hongkong, January 8, 1873.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.,

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

## Insurances.

## SHEONG-ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.  
PANG YIM, Merchant.  
HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.  
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.  
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.  
CHEUNG SING YONG, Merchant.  
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager--HO ANEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on BUILDINGS and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bonham Street.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877.

## To Let.

TO LET.

NOS. 4, and 6, PECHIN TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

## AN OFFICE TO LET.

Apply to

LANDSTEIN &amp; Co.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

## TO LET.

TOP FLOOR of the House now occupied by Mr. A. HARRIS, at Vancchal. Apply on the Premises.

Hongkong, September 11, 1877.

## TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE IN CAINE ROAD, at present in the occupation of H. DU POUET, Esq. Possession from 1st November next.

Apply to

JOHN JACK, East Point.

Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

## TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Almeida Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAFLAIX &amp; Co.

The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough Street.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAFLAIX &amp; Co.

Hongkong, July 8, 1877.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. E. KEMP, "Bianco Villa," Pok-foo-lam, Fungshah, Houses Nos. 8 and 9, Peddar's Hill.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS &amp; Co.

Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

## Intimations.

AH YON,

SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS &amp; OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

## Intimations.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office--Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK &amp; JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, In Gold &amp; Coloured Borders &amp; Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS for Foreign-Going SHIPS, LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS, CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

GEO. MURRAY RAIN, China Mail Office.

## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publication of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong--Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).
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